

able; and according to it, the best itself on would be by reviving the hatred of France, and by seeking, as in 1804, to form a European coalition against her, to prevent this day take the lead in public opinion, and ignorant of all that I have just told you. Among it is well understood that the Tories, in place of debating these errors, labour to gain their credit, and to make themselves popular by the cry, "The People ought to take care, however, lest by wishing to deceive others they end by deceiving themselves. There was a certain Marseillaise, whose long course to me quite opportunely, and with a true classical conservatism, was followed by our Marseillaise, wishing to have a joke at the expense of his fellow-citizens, went about crying that a whale had just entered the port of Marseilles, and that he would give a guinea for the first person. Soon, drawn on by the example, he himself began to run in the same direction to see, with others, if his invention was not a reality."

At this point the conversation ended. I also observed that you were not at all disposed to any other observation than repeating the assurance given you in the commencement.

LORD MACAULAY.

The death of Lord Macaulay took place suddenly the evening of December 28th, at his residence in Grosvenor Gardens, London, at the age of 68, he had certainly his family at a Christmas party. Although for some years he had suffered from an affection of the heart, and three weeks ago he had a threatening symptom, yet he appeared to be in good health, and his symptoms were not very alarming; and at the Christmas party he was not far unlike himself as to be rather silent. His friends in parting with him that night, little thought that the least of his illness would be the cause of his death for this world. He died in a fainting fit, without least pain. Lord Macaulay was never married, and died with him. He was only fifty-nine years of age. The following is a brief biographical sketch of his life.

Lord Macaulay was born at Rothley Temple, in the county of Leicester, on October 25th, 1800. His grandfather of the Rev. John Macaulay, A.M., Presbyterian minister of Inverary, and son of the celebrated philosopher, James Macaulay. Early in life he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where his career was one of high distinction. In 1822 he graduated bachelor of arts, and was elected fellow of Trinity College. In 1825 he obtained his master's degree, and, adopting the law, he entered the profession, he underwent the usual course of study, was called to the bar, at Lincoln's Inn, in February 1826. In August, 1826, while still under twenty-two years of age, he was appointed to the office of Secretary of the Admiralty, and was the first of that long series of brilliant essays with which during twenty years subsequently, he enriched the pages of the *Review*. The *Whig* party, in the power of the Tories to the merits of the son of Zachary Macaulay, gave him a lucrative appointment (a commissionership in bankruptcy), and in 1830 introduced him into the House of Commons by placing the borough of Calne in his hands. Calne is a small town in the county of Wiltshire, and the legislative body Mr. Macaulay distinguished himself by a zealous devotion to the business and details of the time. He became Secretary to the Board of Trade, and was prominently in the Parliamentary discussions of the time. In December, 1832, he was returned to the first formed Parliament as member for the borough of Leeds. In 1834, however, he resigned this seat, and was elected to the House of Commons for the borough of Calne. In 1835, as a member of, and legal adviser to, the Supreme Council of Calcutta. He remained in the East about three years; during his stay he acquired a handsome independence by the lucrative nature of his duties at Calcutta. He returned to England, and on his return to England, Mr. Macaulay took up his abode at Rothley Temple, and continued his brilliant essays on "Lord Clive" and "Wm. Hastings." In the year 1839 Mr. Macaulay accepted office under Government. He became Secretary of War, and soon afterwards became a member of Parliament for the borough of Calne. The right honorable gentleman retained this position in the Government until September, 1841, when the *Whig* Ministry in which he served gave way to the *Tory* Ministry. In 1841, however, Mr. Macaulay was consequently deprived of office on the return of the *Whigs* under Lord John Russell. Mr. Macaulay took office as Paymaster-General of the Forces, with a seat in the Cabinet; and he filled this duties until his resignation, when he unexpectedly lost his seat in Parliament. The majority of the constituents of the Scottish capital, as may be recalled, disagreed with the right hon. gentleman on the question of the *Whig* Ministry, and, at the election, however, they recovered their credit by placing Mr. Macaulay in his former position. During the next three or four years he continued their efforts, and, in 1845, the state of his health prevented him from attending any longer to his accustomed zeal. At length, in 1850, he resigned his seat, and at the same time intimated his intention not again resuming public or Parliamentary life. He devoted the remainder of his life to the study of literature that he had acquired, and to the composition of his brilliant essays. He had established a brilliant reputation long before History was commenced. Some years after his return from India he continued as sedulously as ever his contributions to that particular form of literature, and the paper "The *Review*" was the first of his essays. In 1841 he published his "Lays of Ancient Rome," which issued a collected edition of the more important of his "Essays," and in the following year he made his contribution to that particular form of literature, and the paper "The *Review*" was the first of his essays. In 1841 he published his "Lays of Ancient Rome," which issued a collected edition of the more important of his "Essays," and in the following year he made his contribution to that particular form of literature, and the paper "The *Review*" was the first of his essays. In 1841 he published his "Lays of Ancient Rome," which issued a collected edition of the more important of his "Essays," and in the following year he made his contribution to that particular form of literature, and the paper "The *Review*" was the first of his essays. 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